FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 10 .- A deputation of moderate Republicans in the National Assembly called upon M. Thiers yesterday to express their apprehension that he was leaning toe far towards the party of the Right. M. Thiers, in response, assured them that he would uphold the firm and unshaken policy anneunced in his message at the opening of the session.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY .- PARIS, Dec. 11 .- A manifesto, signed by M. Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, Quinret, and 85 members of the Extreme and Mederate Left, is published to-day. It demands a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting present dangers to the country. The divisions in the Assembly render the Government powerless.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11 .- In the National Assembly to-day, M. Gaslond expressed the hope that the Assembly would not disselve before it had secured the complete liberation of French territory. The deputies of the Right submitted the proposition assigning Saturday next for the discussion of petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly. Gambetta therefore ascended the Tribune and speaking with great force and decision, supported the proposal. He concluded by saying to the Right on behalf of the Left: "Our impatience for discussion equals yours." The Assembly adopted the motion and fixed the debate for Saturday, amid profound agitation. The members of the Left have since expressed regret at their precipitation, as it is is believed scarcely obtain two hundred and fifty

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Right will move tomorrow that the Assembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is entirely free from foreign occupation, and will follow this up with a resolution declaring that members of the Left are responsible for the present agitation.

A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY. —According to the biographical work published by M. Armand Chevallier under the title Nos Deputes, the French National Assembly contains two princes [Orleans], seven dukes, 30 marquises, 52 counts, 17 viscounts, 18 barons, and 97 other noblemen. Classed according to occupations, there are 163 landed proprietors, 155 barristers, 48 manufacturers, contractors, and ironmasters, 45 efficers of the army, 35 judges or former judges, 25 engineers, 23 medical men, 21 professors, 19 notaries and ex-notaries, 16 wholesale warehousemen, 14 shipowners, two apothecaries, one bishop, one parish priest, one Protestant clergyman, one silk-spinner, one chiseller, one former compositor, one silk-weaver, one dealer in jewelry, one ex-tax-collector, and one dealer in soft goods. The rest of the Deputies are savants, journalists, authors, and ex-officials of former Governments. Mr. Pory Papy, the Deputy for Martinique, is a negro.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE DIOCESE OF PARIS AND THE ROMAN LITURGY.—Canon Duplessis has arrived in Rome for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Holy father to the "Proper" for the Roman liturgy will have been completely introduced into the diocese. Besanson and Orleans are now the only dioceses in France where the use of the Roman liturgy is not the rule.

THE MARRIAGES OF LOYSON AND ROCHE-PORT .- M. Henri Rochefort, whose civil marriage within the walls of his prison we mentioned the other day, seems to have desired to obtain the religious ceremony. Before con-senting to this, the Bishop of Versailles sent a priest to M. Rochefort to ascertain his motives, and whether he had the necessary faith of a Chrisiian for the reception of a Sacrament. M. Louis Veuillot, in an article in l' Univers, informs us of his own knowledge that M. Rochefort replied to the questions of this priest, that he was a Catholic; that, though he had engaged in a certain line of politics, he had never doubted or intended to deny any dogma of the Church. The Bishop, on hearing this, did all that was required to expedite the religious marriage; and in the presence of the priest and witnesses, M. Rochefort repeated what he had already stated on the subject of his religious convictions, and, kneeling down by the side of the priest, made his confession in preparation for receiving the Sacrament of Marriage. "Who could have foretold," continues l'Univers, "when, five years ago Father Hyaciathe (Lovson) was occupying the pulpit of Notre Dame of Paris, and M. Rochefort was editing his Lanterne at Brussels, that the serious and religious marriage of the latter would come as a moral antidote to the sacrilegious and abominable farce of the preacher; that the pamphleteer would be married by the Church-the Carmelite at the Registar's Office; the one, to raise up a poor fallen woman, and to raise himself with her, by an act proceeding from true goodness of heart, the other to cause the fall of the woman whom he took as his companion and to fall together with her; the one submissive to the Church, the other a stultified rebel. And as Henri Rochefort returns to his cell with tearful eyes, but a full heart, M. Loyson steps into his hired carriage amidst a swarm of Auglican slippers! In short, in this strange affair, rightmindedness, nobility of soul, generous affection, compassion, all grand sentiments, and public esteem, are found wholly on the side of Henri Rochefort. So has it been from the beginning. God puts down the mighty from the seats, and exalts the humble. Loyson, the ex-Carmelite, is one whose fall was through vanity into pride, through both into sensuality."

SPAIN.

CARLISTS-MADRID, Dec. 7 .- A body of Carlists entered the town of Mamesa yesterday, but were met by troops, and repulsed after a sharp fight.

was created in this city yesterday by the report that an attempt at insurrection had been made in the suburbs of the city during the previous night. It was announced that it was on a very small scale, and was speedily suppressed by the Government forces, not, however, until twenty persons had been killed. When these facts became known the excitement subsided, and the city has since been quiet.

ITALY.

The Daily News publishes a letter from Garibaldi to his Italian friends, in which the General says that he joined France in 1870 purely from his devotion to democratic principles, yet he feels a pang of sorrow because he had to fight against those noble Germans who, in their progress towards the truth are strugconfesses with shame that Italy is going back to the Inquisition.

ROME, Dec. 12.—It is not true as reported that the Pope will leave Rome if the bill for the suppression of certain religious corporations now before Parliament should pass.

The Pall Mall Gazette announces, with apparent seriousness, as the latest intelligence from Rome. "the danger of an insurrection of the adherents of the Jesuits among the lower classes in that city against the Government of Victor Emmanuel." Its authority for this impending outbreak is the Nazione. A man who goes to the Nazione for news would go to the sideration, admitted Roman Catholics." [They must Newgate Calendar for information about the Archbishop of Canterbury. But our acute contemporary knows what English readers like, force a reform of the government from England "and if the Nazione will help him to supply it, he is not ungrateful to the Nazione. As it impossible that the Left centre will support happens, the Holy Father has expressly forbidthe movement for the dissolution, which can, it den recourse to violence; otherwise the only thing we should regret in the story of the approaching insurrection-which does honour to all Europe was at peace, is scarcely to be believed, "the lower classes in Rome "- is its prodigious improbability.—Tublet.

> FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE. Continued from 2nd Page.

demands the writer. "There is no institution which the wit of man has invented, or the progress of society has produced, which private charity or public munificence has founded for the advancement of education around us, for the pormament relief of age, infirmity and misfortune, the superintendence of which, in all cases where common charity would be promoted, from the enjoyment of which the Legislature has not excluded, and does exclude the Catholics of Ireland."

Grattan rose up in the Senate, and, lifting up his heroic hand and voice to Heaven, he swore before the God of Justice that that should come to an end (cheers). The English Government met him, with determination as great as that of the Irish patriot, and swore equally that that should remain the law, naval officers, ten attorneys, five bankers, two Was it not time to assert for Ireland her indepen-shipowners two anotheraries one hishen one dence? Mr. Fronde says that England willingly consented to give up the restrictions on Irish commerce. When Grattan proposed it in the House, an efficial of the Government, named Hussey Burgh, rose up,to the astonishment of the Government, and seconded Grattan's revolution, to the rage and consternation of the Government faction, and the unequivo-cal dissatisfaction of the Executive and the Ministerial bench. Hussey Burgh, the Prime Sergeant, was one of the most eloquent and fascinating men of the day; he was an official of the Government, and its staunch supporter, -one of whom it was thought, that, with him, patriotism should have been impossible. He moved "that we take up the question and represent to his Majesty that it is not by any temporary expedients, but by free trade alone, Diocese of Paris. When that is obtained the that this Nation is now to be saved from impending

> While they were fighting the Government from within, Grattan tock good care to have the Volunteers drawn out in the streets of Dublin-there they were in their thousands,-armed men, drilled men and they had their cannon with them, and about the mouths of the guns they had tied a label or card inscribed with these words: "Free Trade for Ireland, or else-" (great cheers). So it happened that Lord North was obliged, greatly against his will, to introduce measures to restore to Ireland her trade. Now, I ask, was not Henry Grattan justified, seeing that it was only by pointing the cannon's mouth at "the best of Governments" they threw off the restrictions on Irish trade;—was he not justified when he said. "The English Parliament will never do us justice; and, in the name of God, now that we have our men armed around us, let us demand for Ireland perfect independence of the people and the Parliament of Ireland, and the right to make whatever laws are most conducive to the welfare of our own people."

It is perfectly true that Grattan failed; it is perfectly true that although that declaration of independence was proclaimed by law, and, as Mr. Froude observes, " Home Rule was tried in 1reland from '82 to '99, and it was a failure." All this is true; but why was it so my friends? Reflect upon this; the Irish Parliament did not represent the nation. The Irish Parliament consisted of three hundred members; and of these three hundred there were only seventy-two that were elected by the people; all the others were "nomination boroughs," as they were called. Certain great lords, peers and noblemen had three or four little towns on their estates, which towns returned a member of Parliament; and the poor people who had the votes were completely at the mercy of the landlord,—the rack-renting landlord,-and whomsoever he nominated was elected as member. Just as, in the Protestant Church, whenever a bishop dies, the Queen writes to the clergy and says: "You will name such a one for bishop; and, then, they elect him, after the Queen has nominated him (laughter).

Even of the seventy-two, who were, in some sonse representatives of the people, whom did they represent? There were nearly three millions of Catholics in Ireland, men of intellect and of education, in spite of all the laws that were made against schools and colleges for Catholics; there were nearly three millions of Irish Catholics in the land, and not a man of them had a vote even for a member of Parliament. And, therefore, this wretched Parliament, that only represented one tenth of the nation, if it was venal and corrupt, it is no disgrace to the Irish people, and it is no argument to prove that they did not know how to govern themselves (applause).

Meantime, the Volunteers made the most tremendous mistake, and that was by letting Catholics in amongst their ranks. Here I have my Lord Sheffield. Here is what he says;—it will give you clearly to understand, ladies and gentlemen of America, how the English people looked upon us Irish one hundred years ago; indeed, according to Cobbett, one of their most distinguished writers, this was how they looked upon you, until you taught them with the sword to look upon you with more respect (applause): "It is now necessary," says Lord Sheffield, "to go back to the year 1778, to take notice of a phenomenon which began to appear at that time; it is a wonderful thing." What was it? "The like has never been seen in any country, at

law, and unnatural; and generally known by the a repetition of the cruel torture unless they made name of the Volunteers of Ireland. The arms issued from the public stores were insufficient to sup-ply the rapid increase of the Volunteers; the rest were procured by themselves, and the necessary accontrements, with a considerable number of fieldpieces. The Opposition in England speak highly not easy to be uncivil to an army of 95,000 men (laughters. "The wenderful efforts of England in America were, semehew or other, wasted to no purpose." There happened to be a man in the way, and that man was George Washington (great appliuse).

He goes on to speak of the Volunteers. The many-headed monster," as he called it, " now began to think it would be proper to referm the State and to purge the Parliament of Ireland." Henry Gratian said. "I will never claim freedom for 609,000 of my countrymon while I leave: 2,900,909 or more of them in chains. Ulve the Catholics of Ireland their gling against the Hydra of Jesuitism. He civil rights and their franchise; give them the power to return members to the Irish Parliament and let the nation be represented; put an end to the retten nomination boroughs: let the members represent the people truly, and you will have reformed your Parliament, and you will have established forever the liberties which the Volunteers have won."

This was what the Volunteers wanted; and for this they got, from my Lord Sheffield, the very genteel name of "the many headed monster" (laughter). But they did something still more strange than this. "So far," he says, everything went on as might have been expected. But there is another part of their conduct neither natural nor rational. Some of the corps, for the purpose of increasing have been mad. They did it "without consideration."] "And others, perhaps, enrolled them latterly for the sake of acquiring numbers and strength to [to force a reform, which the government of England would never permit; because she wanted to have a rotten Parliament to her hand, and through that Parliament to destroy the country.] "Well, but that Protestants should allow and encourage this also and form a whole corps of Roman Catholics, when -above all, in view of their number. It has become the system of the Roman Catholics to enroll as many as possible, particularly since the peace of last sum mer; and there is nothing unequivocal in this. Already, perhaps, five thousand of these are in arms, and in a year or less they may be ten thousand. All the Protestants are gradually quitting the service; and the only Protestants are those who continue since the peace, in order to prevent the Volunteer arms from falling into more dangerous hands, and ito counterbalance the Catholics." Then he goes on to say: "They are many. If they were only onefifth, instead of feur-fifths, of the people, the writer of this observation would be the last man te suggest a difficulty about their being admitted into power or every right or advantage given to them. But they de not forget the situation in which their ancestors have been. They are not blind to what they might acquire. Persevering for upwards of two centuries under every discouragement, under every severity, subjected to every disadvantage does not prove an indifference to the principles of their religion. Thinking as they do, feeling as they do, believing as they do, they would not be men if they did not wish for a change. Nor would Protestants be worthy of the designation of reasonable creatures if they did not take precautions to prevent it."

Thus, it is to this fact, that the English Government steadily opposed Reform,—that they would not hear of Reform, because they wanted to have a venal, corrupt, miserable seventy-two in their hands —it is to this fact, and not to any mistake of Grattan, that we owe the collapse of that magnificent revolutionary movement of the "Irish Volunteers."

Well, England now adopted another policy. We have evidence of it. As soon as William Pitt came into office as Premier, his first thought was-" I will put an end to this Irish difficulty? I will have no more laws made in Ireland, for Irishmen. I will unite the two Parliaments into one, and will not leave Ireland a single shadow of Legislative Independence." This being the pregramme, how was it to be worked out? Mr. Freude says, or seems to say, that "the Rebellion of '98 was one of those outbursts of Irish ungovernable passion and of Irish inconstancy, accompanied by cowardice and by treachery, with which "(according to him) "we are all so familiar in the histery of Ireland." Now, I have a different account of '98 (laughter and applause). Mr. Froude says that "the Rebellion arose out of the disturbance of men's minds created by the French Revolution;" and, indeed, there is a great deal of truth in this. The French Revolution set all the world in a blaze, and the flame spread, no doubt, to Ireland.

Mr. Froude goes on to say that "the Irish Government were so hampered by this free Parliament, this Parliament of Grattan's, that although they saw the danger approaching, they could not avert it ;-their hands were bound; nay, more," he adds "the Government bound by constitutional law, and by Parliament, could not touch one of the United Irishmen until they had first committed themselves by some overtact of treason; -in other words, until they had first risen."

Now, according to this historian, there was nothing done to molest, slay or prosecute the people of Ireland until they rose in arms in '98. My friends, the rising of 1798 took place on the 23rd of May. On that day the "United Irishmen" rose. I ask you now to consider whether the Government had any share in that rising, or creating that rebellion?

As early as 1797, the country was beginning to be disturbed, according to Mr. Froude; and, during the first three months of January, February and March, in '98, we find Lord Moira giving his testimony as to the action of the English Government. Lords," he says, in the house of Lords, " I have seen in Ireland the most absurd, as well as the most disgusting tyranny, that any nation ever groaned under. I have been myself a witness of it in many instances I have seen it practiced unchecked, and the effects that have resulted from it have been such as I have stated to your lordships. I have seen in that country a marked distinction between the English and the Irish. I have seen troops that have been sent there full of this prejudice that every inhabitant of that kingdom is a rebel to the British Government." Troops were sent there before the Rebellion, and told-"every man you meet is a rebel."-" I have seen most wanton insults practiced, upon men of all ranks and condi-

tions." They sent their thousands into Ireland in preparation for the Rebellion; they had, between Welch and Scotch and Hessian regiments, and between English and Irish militia, an army of one hundred and thirty thousand men prepared for the work and, in this way, they goaded the people on to rebellion. The rack, indeed, was not at hand, but the punishment of "picketing" was in practice, which had been for some years abolished as too inhuman even for the treatment of savages.

Lord Moira goes on to say that he had known of a man who, in order to extert confession of a crime from him was "picketed" until he actually fainted: -["picketing" meant putting them on the point of a stake upon one foot,]—"and picketed a second time until he fainted again; and, again, as soon as he came to himself, picketed the third time until

Not only was this punishment used, but every

confession of imputed guilt. They sent their soldiers into the country, and quartered them at what was called "free quarters." The English Yeomanry and the Orange Yeomanry of Ireland lived upon the people; they violated the women, they killed the aged, they plundered the houses, they set fire to the of them; and the supporters of the Government in both countries mention them with civility." It is most terrible,—this terrible soldiery. All this took not easy to be uncivil to an army of 95,600 men place before a single rising in Ireland, before the rebellion of '98 sprung up at all. We had a brave and gullant man sent to Ireland at that time-Six Ralph Abercrombie; and he declared he was so frightened and disgusted at the conduct of the seldiers,—that he threw up his commission, and refused to take the command of the forces in Ireland. He issued a general order in February, '98-the rebellion did not begin until May. He begun his general order with these words :- "The very disgraceful frequency of great cruelties and crimes, and the many complaints of the conduct of the troops in this kingdom, has too unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness that renders it formidable to every one, except the enemy." Then he threw up his commission in disgust; and General Lake was sent to command in Ireland. He says :-"The state of the country and its occupation previous to the insurrection, is not to be imagined, except by those who witnessed the atrocities of every description committed by the military and the Orangemen, that were let loose upon the unfortunate and defenceless population." Then he gives a long list of terrible hangings, burnings and murderings, We read that "at Dunlavin, in the county of Wicklow, previous to the rising, thirty-four men were shot without any trial." But it is useless to enumerate or continue the list of cruelties perpetrated. It will suffice to say that where the military were placed on free quarters all kinds of crimes were committed; but the people were no worse off than those living where no soldiers were quartered; for in the latter places the inhabitants were called to their doors and shot without ceremony, and every house was plundered or burned. Nay, more! We have Mr. Emmet, in his examination, giving his evidence and declaring that it was the fault of the Government, this rebellion of '98. The Lord Chancellor put the following question to Mr. Emmet: "Pray, Mr. Emmet"—this was in "August, '98—what caused the late insurrection?" to which Mr. Emmet replied, "Free quarters, houseburnings, tortures, and all the military executions in the counties of Kildare, Carlow and Wicklew." Before the insurrection broke out, numbers of houses, with their furniture, in which concealed arms had been found. Numbers of people were daily scourged, picketed and otherwise put to death to force confession of concealed crime or plots. Outrageous acts of severity were often committed even by persons not in the regular troops. But we have the evidence of the brave Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna. He was born in Ireland at the time, in military command, and he bears this testimony. Speaking of Wicklow, the very hotbed of the insurrection, he says, that "moderate treatment by the Generals and the preventing of the troops from pillaging and molesting the people would seen restore tranquility the latter would cortainly be quiet if the Yeomanry would behave with tolerable decency, and not seek to gratify their ill-humor and revenge upon the

We have the testimony of Sir Wm. Napier, not an Irishman, but a brave English soldier, saying. "What manner of soldiers were these fellows who were let loose upon the wretched districts in which the Ascendency were placed, killing, burning, and confiscating every man's property; and, to use the venerable Abercrombic's words, 'they were formidable to everbody but the enemy.' We ourselves were young at the time; yet, being connected with the army, we were continually among the soldiers listening with boyish eagerness to their experiences; and well we remember, with horror, to this day, the tales of lust, of bloodshed and pillage, and this recital of their foul actions against the misorable pea-

santry, which they used to relate."

I ask you, in all this goading of the people into rebellion, who was accountable if not the infamous government which, at the time, ruled the destinies of Ireland? I ask you are the Irish people accountable, if, from time to time the myrmidons of England have been let loose upon them, ravaging them like tigers, violating every instinct of Irish love of land, of Irish purity, of Irish faith? Is it not a terrible thing, that, after all these provocations, which they deliberately put before the people, in order to goad them into the rebellion of '98, and so prepare the way for that union of 1800 which follow od that. Mr. Froude says: "Several hot-headed priests put themselves at the head of their people.' There was a Father John Murphy in the County of Wexford (applause). He came home from his duties, one day, to find the houses of the poor people around sacked and burned; to find his unfortunate parishioners huddled about the blackened walls of the chapel crying: "Soggarth dear, what are we to do where are we to fly from this terrible persecution that has come upon us?" And Father John Murphy got the pikes, put them in their hands, and put himself at their head ! (great cheering). So you see my friends, there are two sides to every story (ap-

My friends, I have endeavoured to give you some portions of the Irish side of the story, resting and basing my testimony upon the records of Protestant and English writers, and upon the testimony, which I have been so proud to put before you, of noble generous American people. I have to apologize for the dryness of the subject, and the imperfect manner in which I have treated it, and also for the unconscionable length of time in which I have tried your patience (applause). On next Tuesday evening we shall be approaching ticklish ground :- "Ireland since the Union;" Ireland as she is to day; and Ireland, as my heart and brain tell me, she shall be in some future day.

Father Burke retired amid the most tumultuous applause.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMFORTikg.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens-

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. Anderson, P.O. Box 360, Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED,

FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal.

J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th, 1872.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desires to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Inhe fainted once more; and all this on mere sus- stitute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references harp light.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Considerable excitement | least where there was an established government | species of torture. Men were taken and hung up | can be given. Address to "M. F.," Buckingham Post | To describe it: it is an army unauthorized by the | until they were half dead, and then threatened with | Office, Co Ottawa, P. Q.

WANTED.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S. K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengary

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALE TEACHER. (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to
JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Monteagle and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK CON-ROY, native of Queen's Co., Ireland, aged about 54 years, Cooper by trade, who emigrated to this country about 40 years ago, and settled in St Columban, which place he left about 30 years ago. When last heard of he was at the Bay of Quinte, Ont., about 16 years ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. To any one giving information of his whereabouts will be given the sum of Ten Dollars, Address,—James Conrey (his nephew), care of Mr Michael Sheehan, St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q.—(Belleville and Ontario papers please copy.)

WANTED.

For the Male Department of the Roman Catholic Separate School at Alexandria, Glengarry, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, to whom a good Salary Will be given.—Address.

D. A. CHISHOLM. Ch'r of Bd.

Alexandria, 13th Nov 1872

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFF-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

In the matter WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN of the City of Montreal, Trader,

I the Undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday the Twentieth day of December next at Eleven o'clock A.M. for the examination of the inselvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee. Montreal, 20th November 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of MELINA LEBEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

, the undersigned, Joseph. N. Dupuis, have been appointed assignce in this matter. Creditors are requested to fylu their Claims before me, at my office in Montreal, within one mnoth.

JOSEPH. N. DUPUIS. Montreal, 15th of November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of CHARLES F. PERRIN, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

Assignee

the undersigned Andrew B. Stewart, have been appointed Assignce in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the thirty first day of December next, at the hour of cleven in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART.

Assignce. Montreal, 26th November, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of JOHN PATERSON, of the Parish of St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire, as well individually as co-partner of the partnership of PATERSON & WURTELE, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed assigned in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament Street, and to meet at my office on the 3rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting.
G. H. DUMESNIL,

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of ZOILE alias ZOEL FOREST, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 164 Visitation Street in the city of Montreal, on Friday the Twentieth day of December instant, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee,

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee.

MONTREAL, 3rd December, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of CHARLES ASSELIN.

I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assigned in this matter. Oreditors are requested to fyle their claims to me within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament street, and to meet at my office the 3rd of January next at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of

the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is requested to be present at said meeting.
G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee.

id to graffy.

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1872.

da na erikepika di kacija e